Hon. Secretary of State U. S.

American Recorder.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

"Be just, and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aim'st at
Be thy Country's, thy God's, & Truth's."

VOL. VIII] WASHINGTON, N. C.—FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1823. [NO. 400.

POLITICAL.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Letter III.

To the Editors of the American.

GENTLEMEN—The principles which were early instilled into the mind of Mr. Adams, both by the precept and example of those with whom his youth was passed, in relation to the natural rights of man, and which are all deducible from our glorious *Declaration of Independence*, have never been for a moment abandoned or compromised by him, on any question of general policy. These principles belong essentially to the character of *an American*. They never were, they never can be, the rule of conduct to demagogues, or factious political partizans, of any sect or denomination. And those who will follow closely, and examine impartially, the political course of Mr. Adams, will be able to trace every opinion which he has given, to the constant prevalence of those principles; they will preceive an *invariable consistency* in every public expression of his sentiments, which we look for in vain among the devoted followers or leaders of *party*. Hence it was, that during the five years that he continued a member of the United States' Senate, he was alternately claimed by *both* parties, and was sometimes found to stand almost alone, in the maintenance of these fundamental truths which we proudly boast as forming the basis of our government, and the assertion of which undoubtedly produced our revolution. It was not enough for him, that a proposition, affecting any great national interest, originated with *this* or *that party*, to secure to it his support: he examined it on the broad ground of *principle*, and opposed or defended it according to the honest dictate of a judgement unshackled by preconceptions.

In 1803, the seats of both the United States' Senators from Massachusets became vacant—one from the expiration of the constitutional term of service; the other from resignation before the end of the term. Mr. Adams and Mr. Pickering were elected to these vacancies; the former for the full term, the latter for the unexpired term. Mr. Adams was the candidate of what was called the *liberal* party, and Mr. Pickering that of the *Essex Junta*. They had scarcely taken their seats in the Senate, before an opportunity occurred to mark the difference in the political principles of the two men. One of the most important questions that ever divided the parties,—a measure of policy which constitutes the grandest feature in the administration of Jefferson,—I mean that on the ratification of the *Louisiana Treaty*, had been decided, a day or two before Mr. Adams reached the seat of government. But the measures necesary for *carrying it into effect*, were still under discussion; and on the question of appropriating the necessary sum for that purpose,—after an able and eloquent speech, (for an abstract of which the reader; is referred to the National Intelligencer of 25th Nov. 1803,) in which he took occasion to express his entire assent to the Treaty,—Mr. Adams recorded his vote with those of the *republican majority*. He has been lately accused, indeed, of voting against the bill enabling the President to *take possession* of the territory thus acquired by purchase. I use the term *accused*, because, though it is true that he did so vote, his *motives* have been falsely and malignantly interpreted, in order to shew the subjection of his judgment to "*the pernicious passions*," and the incapability of his mind "to adopt an enlarged and liberal system of policy." The resolutions which Mr. Adams offered to the Senate on that occasion will shew, that he was as willing and as solicitous, as the administration itself, to *admit* the people of Louisiana to all the rights, privileges, and obligations, that belong to citizens of the United States; but that he was unwilling to *force upon them* either prerogatives or duties, against their own consent, and contrary to the principles of the constitution. One of thes resolutions contained a *truism*, which one would have thought it impossible for ingenuity or sophistry to evade—namely, that the people of the United States have not conferred upon Congress *the power to tax the people of Louisiana*;—but, nevertheless, the decision of the Senate implied, that such power had been conferred!

It will occur at once to every mind capable of calm and dispassionate reasoning on this subject, that if there was any departure from the principles maintained by our revolution—any violation of those rights which had been declared to be *imprescriptible* and *unalienable*—it was in the vote of *the majority* on this occasion, and not in that of *Mr. Adams*, whose sole object was to provide for the exercise of the same rights by the inhabitants of Louisiana, which we had declared to belong alike to all mankind, and upon the recognition of which our government had been established. But Mr. Adams himself has already ably vindicated his votes on this question, in his reply to the unprovoked and wanton attack of a member of Congress from Virginia; and has satisfactorily shewn to the friends of the Constitution, and to all who have the honesty to acknowledge the danger of extending too far the *constructive powers* of that instrument, that his objections were founded upon a conscientious adherence to principle, in which neither *passion* nor *party feelings* had any influence.

A little incident, however, which occurred during these discussions in the Senate, will place in a clearer light than a thousand comments could do, the just estimation in which the *motives* of Mr. Adams were held by the republican party. After the vote had been taken upon Mr. A's resolutions, a distinguished member of that party now deceased,—one who was emphatically called the *man of the people*, and who was deservedly considered as a model of pure and incorruptible republicanism,—took occasion to approach Mr. Adams, and in the honest warmth of his feelings to say to him: "Your *heart is right* before God! your principles, and the application of them, are *unquestionable*,—and the *wear and tear* of *conscience* I have undergone, first and least, on these questions of territorial governments, is *inexpressible*!" It must surely be unnecessary [illegible] *integrity* of Mr. A's. *motives*, or the *consistency* of his *political principles*.

Those who are conversant with the annals of our government well know, that from this time to the year 1807, no question arose in Congres, the decision of which tested the strength of the two parties. General Smyth, it is true, in a minute and laborious research into the journals of the Senate, has discovened a few votes of Mr. Adams in the *minority*; but they were chiefly on questions, on which the most active friends of the administration were themselves divided; and on some of them, the names of the most distinguished republican members will be found in company with that of Mr. Adams. The letter of this gentleman, however, above alluded to, "in reply to a letter of the hon. Alexander Smyth to his constituents," has so fully answered the objections to all these votes, that it would be a work of supererogation to examine the subject anew: I shall therefore merely refer the reader who has any remaining doubts as to the *consistency* of Mr. Adams's principles, to that letter, and pass on to the next subject of great national concern.

The transactions of the year 1807 cannont soon be forgotten by the people of the United States. It was in that year, the flag of our nation was wantonly insulted and violated—that our citizens were cruelly wounded and murdered within our own dominions,—and that *British officers*, fresh from the friendly and hospitable entertainment of our country, committed a barbarous and unprecedented outrage, of which no apology no atonement, no time, can wear out the remembrance, and which nothing but the divine precepts of the Gospel could teach us to forgive. On this occasion, when the measures which our Executive though proper to adopt, required the unanimous and hearty concurrence of all classes of our citizens, let us see whether the conduct of Mr. Adams resembled that of *the party*, to which it is now pretended he belonged. When the first news of this lawless aggression reached *Boston*, where Mr. Adams then was, he waited in person upon the "*Select Men*"—whose province custom had made it, whenever any occasion required the expression of the publick sentiments, to call a *town meeting*,—and forcibly represented to them the propriety and necessity of exercising their privilege on this occasion. *They were federalists*; and his urgent entreaties, his eloquence, his arguments, were addressed to them in vain. They would not consent to call a meeting of the town.—*The republicans*, in the mean time, having also in obedience to the custom, first solicited the same men for the same object, and with the like success, took upon themselves to invite the citizens of Boston and its vicinity to meet together at the State House. They did so on the 10th day of July, and among the first who appeared was John Quincy Adams. Nor was he an inactive, silent spectator. He was immediately placed on the committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. And his name will be found, among other distinguished republicans on this committee, associated with that of Dr. Charles Jarvis, Benjamin Austin, Dr. Eustis and others, the well knowo fathers of democracy in Massachusetts. The resolutions reported, and unanimously adopted by the meeting, were published, and may be seen in the papers of the day. They were such as did honour to the intelligence and patriotism of the committee present; and when the *federal select men* were afterwards *compelled*, by the indignant feelings of the community, loudly and repeatedly expressed, to call a *general* town meeting, the same resolution, in substance, were reported and adopted. At this last meeting, John Quincy Adams acted as Chairman or Moderator.

Until the period just mentioned, the federal party had continued to flatter themselves that Mr. Adams was not wholly lost to them. But, to see his name publicly associated with those of the most active, and of course the most obnoxious, *democrats*,—at a time too when they were seeking to collect and rally thair forces for a last desperate effort to regain their ascendancy in the councils of the nation,—was not only a death blow to their ho[illegible] the signal for the commencement of a bitter [illegible] him soon after to resign the Senatorial seat which he held at their hands. Of this resignation, it has been lately said, by one of the most uniform and honest democrats in our country, that it "was greeted by the *democrats* as highly *meritorious* and truly *magnanimous*: meritorious, because he gave up all connexion with a party whose principles he disapproved of—and magnanimous, for his resignation on the sublime republican principle, that a representative ought to obey the voice of his constituents, or give them an opportunity of selecting another in his place." TELL.

MR. CALHOUN.

"The Hon. John C. Calhoun (says the correspondent of the Hartford Mercury), a representative from South Carolina, the gentleman second named on the Committee of Foreign Relations, graduated at Yale College, in this state, in the year 1804. In his high character as a schollar, his decided republicanism, and the Herculean vigour of his understanding, American liberty cannot fail to find a most powerful support."

It was at this momentious period of our history that Mr. Calhoun, to usea phrase of his political opponents, "burst upon the American people": and this is the man, whom after 12 years of services, in which he has wholly sustained these high anticipations, a few miserable scribblers undertake now to describe as a mere flippant speaker, unknown to the country, until within the last 2 or 3 years. It is well known that even before he appeared in the Hall of Congress he had given such substantial evidence of sagacity & firmness, as to raise the highest possible expectation. That sagacions observer of character, Dr. Dwight, President of Yale College, at an early period, when Mr. Calhoun was a member of that institution, saw in him that which induced him to pronounce, with confidence that he would ultimately obtain the highest honours of his country. Mr. Ritchie is perfectly correct in tracing a resemblance between him and the sages of the old Congress. During the very first session in Congress, at the most important period of our history since the year 1776, when the House of Representatives was full of talents, abounding with such men as Cheves, Lowdes, Clay and Randolph, we see him taking the lead, and performing those high duties in the *second* war of our independence, which were so nobly discharged by our Jefferson and Adamses in the year 1776. Like the former, we behold him presenting to the House that noble report which succeeded thew ar, and may be called the *second* Declaration of Independence; while, like the latter, by the bold and indignant spirit of eloquence, we behold him carrying the measure which it recommended, triumphantly against all the power of opposition.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

Washington's Opinion of John Q. Adams.

MR. MONROE—

In looking over a file of the "*Boston Patriot*," for 1809, I see published on the 29th of April of that year, a letter from the late *General Washington*, written *eleven days* before he retired from office, addressed to John Adams, who succeded him to the Presedency, which letter you will oblige an old friend and fellow labourer in the Democratic cause, by publishing in your widely circulating paper. W.

Copy of a letter from *President Washington* to Vice President *John Adams*, dated Monday, 20th Feb. 1797.

DEAR SIR—

I thank you for giving me the perusal of the enclosed. The sentiments do honor to the head and heart of the writer, and if my wishes would be of any avail, they should go to you in a strong hope, that you will not withhold merited promotion from *Mr. John Quincy Adams*, because he is your son. For without intending to complement the father or mother, or to censure any others I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr. Adams is the most valuable public character that we have abroad, and that there remains no doubt in my mind that he [illegible] diplomatic corps. If he was *now* to be [illegible], I could not, upon the principles which has regulated my own conduct, disapproved of the caution which is hinted at in the letter. But he is already entered. The public more & more, as he is known, are appreciating his talents and worth; & his country would sustain a loss if these were to be checked by over delicacy on your part. With sincere esteem and affectionate regard, I am ever yours

GEO. WASHINGTON.

VICE PRESIDENT.

A Contract

For Building a Bridge.

ON the 4th day of July next, at the Court House, in Greenville, a contract will be made with the lowest bidder, for Building a Bridge over Tar River near the Public Ferry, in said Town—

The length of the intended Bridge is estimated at 500 Yards, about four fifths of which will be through the low grounds, the whole to be made of framed timber, according to a plan which will be open for inspection at the Store of W. & F. Brooks, in Greenville, during the ten days preceding the 4th July

Terms of payment.—Eleven Hundred and fifty Dollars being the amount of a tax now in a train for collection, will be paid in advance, and the balance in one and two years thereafter, or at an earlier period should it be found expedient on the day of Contracting.

GEORGE EASON,
JOHN MOORING,
WILLES BROOKS,
JNO. NORCOTT,
SHADRACH SHIVERS.
} Commissioners.

Greenville, May 12, 1823.—394tf.

If JOHN HARRINGTON,

A native of the City of London, will apply at this Office, he may hear of something to his advantage.

June 27,—2i399

BURBANK & POTTS,

HAVE Just received from Roanoke, a quantity of cut Herrings, of an excellent quality—Which they will sell low for Cash.

May 9, 1823.—6w393.

SHIPPING ARTICLES

For sale at this Office.

THE SISTER REPUBLICS.

In presenting his Credential Letters to the President of the United States, the Minister of the Republic of Colombia, Mr. SALAZAR, we learn from the National Intelligencer, addressed to the President the following very handsome and pertinent remarks:

ADDRESS.

SIR: The Republic of Colombia this day enjoys a high honor, in offering to that of the United States, through the humble voice of her Representative, the homage of her respect and friendship. Admiring, in common with the Universe, the virtues of a people made great and happy by liberty and order, she is anxious to contract with them relations of mutual utility, and hopes that sentiments of reciprocal good-will may be coextensive with the two countries, and of equal permanence.

At the termination of the struggle which she maintained in her defence of her rights, Colombia saw with pleasure that this illustrious nation was the first to recognize her Independence—a noble act of Justice, coming with peculiar aptitude from the United States, and an example to other nations worthy of imitation.

The moment America (heretofore *Spanish*) perceived that the time had arrived for the exercise of self government, operating in concert without any inter-communication, and as it were by an impulse of nature, the cry of Independence resounded from one extremity to the other. The civilized world, as they looked on at the origin, progress, and termination of this political revolution, instead of regarding it as an act of rebellion, saw in it only the necessary result of the order of things, and one of those important events of the age, which have contributed to change the face of the earth, and to meliorate the condition of the human race. Hence it is that our commercial relations have been unbroken, that our flag has been respected upon the seas, and that the principles of neutrality have been acknowledged and practised conformably to the law of nations.

The U. States of America, acting upon a more elevated scale, uninfluenced by the petty calculations of exclusive profit, knowing how to be great *in themselves*, and not through the littleness of others, after having interposed their good offices as conciliators, assumed the solemn responsibility of the national will, more noble in mode, more interesting in its object, more unanimous in its decision. The names of all its authors are engraven by gratitude on the hearts of my fellow-citizens, and history will record them in imperishable characters.

This generous conduct was in conformity with true policy. Colombia believes herself worthy of being admitted into the great community of nations, as well from her physical and moral strength, as from the principles she professes. While the doctrine of the radical sovereignty of the people, toleration, the abolition of slavery, and the rights of society as consecrated in their legislative codes, shall continue to prevail in an enlightened world, she relies securely upon its favour. Her desire is universal happiness, and, to this end, it is the duty of every State to labor, as well for the sake of its own good as for the cause of mankind.

To Spain, now in armes in defence of her own Independence, while still seeking to deny ours, the Republic with one hand present the sword that triumphed at Pitchinca, Carabobo and Bayoca, and with the other the olive of peace. May the ties of blood, of religion, & of language, inspire her with benevolent sentiments, and incline her to listen, in the silence of the passions, to the voice of truth, and to the wise and friendly counsels of the American government!! May heaven continue to pour out its blessings upon the country of Washington and Franklin, and may it continue to reap the fruits of its establishments, and of its free institutions. From her own, from time and peace, Colombia hopes to enjoy the same felicity. It has been purchased at the expence of great sacrifices, and with the blood of her heroes and martyrs. The United States will be the model for her happiness, as they have been of her glory. I have done.

We are informed, (says the Baltimore American) that this Address was received with great kindness by the President, who replied, that "he availed himself of the occasion to explain the part which the United States had acted towards Colombia, and the other new governments in South America, in their contest for their independence, which had been as friendly as comported with their neutrality. The President expressed himself, also, in terms of great regard for the Republic of Colombia, and has satisfaction at receiving Mr. Salazar, in the character of Minister from his Government."

THOMPSON'S ISLAND.

As Thompson's Island is a rendezvous of some note, and will probably continue so to our Southern station, we avail ourselves of the following sketch, taken on the spot. It furnishes some curious facts well worth perusal:

Extract from a letter to a friend in Washington, dated Thompson's Island, May 20, 1823.

"This island is about seven miles in length, and from two to three miles in breadth, covered with wood except the west end. It is formed of broken coral and shells, and has a soil of the depth of an inch or more composed of decomposed vegitables. Lignum Vita, Manchineel, and some underwood, with Mangroves, are the only products. In the centre are several salt ponds, which, it is said, might be made profitable with a small capital. Game of all kinds are abundant, and the adjacent waters afford a variety of fine fish. With those advantages to recommend it, it will never be a place of any consequence, as it is wanting in one essential article which cannot be dispensed with: I mean water. That which we have been compelled to drink of, was not only impregnated with salt and vegetable matter, but had an abundance of the excretion from fish, frogs, and innumerable small animalculæ. The hole from which the water is taken is situated on the edge of a marsh, & resembles more the duck puddles which you have seen in the neighborhood of farm houses, than any thing else I know of. I had been here several weeks, and had heard much said of the South Spring, (a character it has no pretentions to) ere my curiosity led me to visit it, my surprise you may well suppose was great, when I found the spring what I have described it to you. There is another *spring* in the centre of the island, the water of which is not quite so brackish, & is divested of fish, &c. but this becomes nauseating after standing four and twenty hours. Several ineffectual attempts have been made to obtain water by sinking casks. It is always found salt and unfit for any purposes. Thus much for the wells and springs of Thompson's Island.

"I have seen a small spot cultivated as a garden, but as the season has been remarkably dry, vegetation is very backward. However, I am told by a gentleman resident here, that he raised a large ply us throughout the season. It is an immense deal of labor to prepare a piece of ground for the reception of seed, as the surface is planted with large blocks of cemented shells and coral, and there are no conveniences for the removal of them. Hands here must do their duty.

"There has been discovered within a few weeks an Indian burial place, which has excited the attention of many on the island. Several skeletons in a perfect state, seated on their knees, with a pot or jar in their arms, (probably intended to contain their food for the journey to the next world) have been taken up. Gold and glass beads, with copper and other ornaments, have been found. A silver dollar, somewhat defaced, with the stone of a watch seal, was procured yesterday. Much treasure is supposed to be hidden on the island, and the little success which has attended the exertions of these seekers for gold, has stimulated them to pursue their search with redoubled ardor."

From the Raleigh Star.

*THE REAL HISON TEA PLANT,

Introduced into the United States, and now cultivated in North-Carolina.

A. B——n, an old traveller in the Indies, and at present an inhabitant of Moore county, N. C. is well acquainted with the growth and cultivation of the above tea plant in foregn as well as this country, and also with the mode and manner of curing its leaves, & gives to the public the following communication respecting it:

As soon as the leaves arrive to maturity, they should be gathered in the morning, while the dew is upon them, after three or four days of good sunshine weather in succession previous to gathering, and clear from any rain falling in the interim to wet them; then dry up the dew on them as early as you can in the shade, (say in a room where there is as little wind or air stirring as posible;) after which, put the leaves into a stone jar or jars, with as small mouths as can be had so as to preclude the steam from getting out, or the air or water within, by tying cloths over them, and putting no plates or small waiters, with weight thereon; then seat the jar or jars into a large pot or kettle, with water up to their necks, and by no means let any get into their mouths; boil it slowly, until the leaves are completely wilted; take the jar or jars out, and set them away, with their covers securely on, until they and their contents are perfectly cool; take out the leaves with their liquid snbstance, (if any,) and put the whole together, in equal quantities, into large dishes, to dry in the shade as before recited, (say on tables in a room as clear of wind or air as possible,) often stirring the leaves, that they may absorb the liquid, (if any,) and dry with expedition; and, when thoroughly done, should be immediately canistered up, and is then fit for use.

The writer of this article has, for some years past, successfully cultivated and cured in this country the above plant from seed which he himself obtained from the East Indies; and there is not the least doubt but that it will prosper and do well in any part of the United States, as the seed, which falls from the plant or other wise, will stand the winter of this climate, and come up in the spring; but the most adviseable way is to gather the seed in the fall, and sew them in the spring, in small drills, of good, fine earth, about 2 feet wide; from which you can draw out in a wet season, and transplant as other plants as soon as three leaves appear on the plant, leaving and depositing them about eight inches apart, and cultivating them with a hoe, as you would cotton or indigo, which had better be done in the evening, when the heat of the day is over. Three gatherings may be had in a season—the first is the best.

A whisp of straw should be placed in the bottom of the pot or kettle, to set the jars on when boiled.

*The writer will send the editors of the Star some of the tea seed in the fall.

Foreign Intelligence.

SPAIN—IMPORTANT.

The New-York Evening Post has received Spanish Gazettes to the 1st of May, brought by the Spanish Letter of Marque, from Cadiz. They contain several interesting articles relating to the unholy war which has been waged against that unhappy nation. Although French troops have advanced far into that country, and ere this have probably reached Madrid, yet enough appears to shew that the work is not finished. The Seville papers to the 1st May represent, that great and energetic measures were adopting by the Spanish Government in every direction, to oppose the vinces were organizing themselves with the greatest activity. The wealthy inhabitants were withdrawing from the towns and cities likely to be invaded, as also the youthful part of the population. Catalonia, that was a short time since very anti-constitutional, with that peculiarity of character which distinguishes the Spanish nation, is now the greatest foe of France. The famous *Empecinado* has taken up arms again in defence of his country's rights, and has issued an enthusiastic proclamation, avowing his intention to perish in her cause. The no less noted Chaleco has also come out with the same sentiments, and likewise many others. It will be recollected that these two men are the Guerrilla chieftains, who were the scourge to Napoleon's veterans.

And it also appears that the commanders of the different military districts were actively engaged in organizing their armies. Count Abisbal has made extraordinary preparations to defend Madrid, and, it is stated in the Seville papers he has a brilliant corps of 12,000 men, and that he is resolved upon making a strong resistance.

The Cortes have made regulations for the corps of foreigners, that have been raised and were raising, as also for the guerillars.

GREEKS & TURKS.

We are favored with a letter from our intelligent correspondent at Smyrna, under date of the 27th of February, from which which we extract the following:—

"This winter the affairs of the Greeks have taken a favorable turn, and that they will succeed in establishing their Independence in some part of European Turkey, appears quite probable. When they shall cease to be held together by common danger—when the Porte shall grant their independence—then will be the time when their greatest distress will commence. From the opinion I have formed of these people, it will require a change in their character, which can only be brought about by great suffering, and time, to enable them to live under any better government than a severe despotism. So great and violent are their divisions, that when left to themselves, I shall not be surprised at any thing they can do. An old and true proverb says, "straws show which way the wind blows." The most striking and first use the Greeks make of their liberty is, to resemble the Turks in dress, manners, and customs: the white and green turban—the yellow and red slipper, so long forbidden, are now put on in exultation.—Their chiefs, also, in their dress and manners, copy those of Turkish Pachas: each chief pays and feeds the men he commands—marches when and where he will, and laughs at all attempt to organize the troops after the European manner. In fact, they are just in that situation, as is reasonable to suppose they might be, when you reflect what has been their education for near four hundred years past. The best thing I see in their favor is, that they are susceptible of a change for the better. Not so with the Turks: their religion, to which they adhere so strictly, seems to forbid all expectation of their changing for the better. The end of their Empire has been long predicted; it is now in its last moments of existence attacked by the Greeks—a formidable Persian War—several provinces inhabited by the Turks in open rebellion against the Porte—hourly in fear of a Russian War, and still so far from taking pains to avoid it, that they heap insults on the Rossians of the most needless kind—a complete disorganization in all parts of the Government—the Sultan obliged in all his plans to consult more the *will* of his Janisaries, than their *ability*—are circumstances which would lead one to suppose the moment is not far off when the Turkish empire would be so divided and changed, as it might be said no longer to exist.

There are, however, other circumstances which may still delay the arrival of this period for a time, beyond present calculations: the difficulty among surrounding nations, who shall be the fortunate possessor of Constantinople, is not the least favorable circumstance for the Turks yet remaining its masters."

AMERICAN RECORDER.

WASHINGTON—FRIDAY, [illegible], 1823.

(COMMUNICATION.)

—— There goes another fellow-creature to his long home thought I when waked this morning by the doleful *tolling* of one of our Bells, and was just commencing a long train of melancholy reflections, as the more lively jingling of another, reminded me it was ushering in the Anniversary of American Freedom. Well thinks I again, what an age of improvement we live in; some brilliant genius has thus reversed the ordinary expressions of joy, & as improvement is progressive, I shall anticipate next year witnessing every man, woman and child wiping the copious streams from their eyes, with the usual attendants of blowing noses &c. as an irresistable testimony of their hearty participation in the general rejoicings.

I alas! Mr. Editor, am one of those perverse old fashioned folks, partial to the customs of former days, and it will be hard for me to acknowledge, that indications of grief are the best expressions of joy—unless perhaps some of your correspondents may reason me into another way of thinking, and until which period I should be much gratified to find the old customs of rejoicing be adhered to.

One of "the Company not organized."

It is gratefying to us that on this glorious Anniversary of our own Freedom, we are enabled to inform our readers the cause of LIBERTY brightens in the *old* world, where a triumph of the Spanish arms over the French is becoming more and more probable, whilst in the *new*, success attends the Patriots—the Colombian's having possessed themselves of the important fortress of Maracaibo by a russe de guerre, and totally defeated General Morales.

Thus we rejoice with the Spaniards in their contest for liberty, and no less in their defeat when opposed to it.

The Ship Montano arrived at N. York from Havre (in which vessel Mr. G[illegible]llatin and family came passengers) furnishes Paris dates to the 19th May.

We refer our readers to the extracts and selections following:

The intelligence generally is favorable to the cause of Spain. Mina had attacked according to reports which were at Paris a corps of royalists, commanded by Ra[illegible]gosa two thousand strong, and entirely destroyed them. It was generally believed that he had also captured Gen. Donadie[illegible] and his army. Quesada, who with 4000 of the "army of the Faith," was blockading Santano had been abandoned by his whole army; in consequence it is said for

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having attempted to shoot some of his soldiers. The mutiny was so serious as to oblige Queseda to fly, accompanied by a single aid de camp.

In consequence of this several battalions of French had been ordered to keep up the blockade. The head quarters of the Duke d'Angouleme had been advanced to Lerma; the Duke of Reggio was at Valladolid, and Suchet Duke of Albufera was about to leave France for the Army. *N. Adv.*

PARIS, MAY 15.

Our papers will no doubt call Mina's movement a flight, and they will carefully conceal the facts and circumstances which make it equivalent, both in effect and merit, to a *brilliant victory*. His able movement excites the admiration of many of his antagonists.

P. S. the government here is in great consternation Moncey has ordered the generals engaged to be reprimanded—at the same time orders have been given to palliate ther fault, by saying that Mina is flying.

French Stocks, 87,25.

Some intimations are given that Minn will enter the French territory; it is agreed he has some daring enterprize in contemplation.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Expresses reached town this morning with Paris papers of yesterday; from which the following extract are made:

(From the Pilote of Friday.)

"PARIS, MAY 15.

"The general opinion this day is that Mina, instead of proceeding to Campredon, had marched by Ripoll and Berga and destroyed the corps of Romagosa which was posted in that direction. It is also said that from Berga he was again proceeding to Vich where he would from a junction with the divisions of Llobera and Milians.

"According to the news form Spain received to day, the Portuguese are in the neighbourhood of Valladolid, and the Count of Abisbal occupies the desiles of Samo-Sierra.

"It is said that an Army of Reserve will be organized immediately, to be marched into Spain.

"It is believed that the French Army has raised the blockade of Santana.

"From the Environs of St. Sebastian May 9—The communications on the high road from Irun to Vittoria being in want of additional escorts, several detachments have been sent on this service from the troops which blockaded St. Sebastian. The garrison observing the weakness of the blockading force, took advantage of the circumstance and made a sortie last night, when they captured many prisoners.

"Two new Guerilla Chiefs have just appeared: one is Madeca, Ex-Aid de Camp of General Poiler. The other is Colonel Pablo, surnamed *Chapatanga*, to whom is specially confided the service of operting on the road which leades to Vittoria from Pampeluna, by Salvatierra. One of the sons of Count Espelette, Ex-Viceroy of Navarre, is also in that Province, at the head of a Guerilla party.

"The advanced guard of the French Army, which was at Valladolid, has received orders to fall back, and after having taken 4 days' provisions it returned to Burgos. It is supposed that this retrograde movement was made in order to avoid an engagement with the Portuguese, the French being at peace with them.

"General Ballasteros keeps constantly in the rear of the corps of Molitor, within one days' march. An important affair is expected in Catalonia.

A number of French merchant vessels, prizes to Spanish privateers had arrived at Gibraltar, but it was believed that the Captors would not be permitted to dispose of them there. The commerce of France must suffer severely in the present war.

It is with no ordinary concern we notice the farther fatal effects of a West India climate on our gallant tars. The Decoy Store Ship has arrived at Norfolk from Thompson's Island—On the passage Lieut. Maury, Midshipman Smith, and three seamen died. It is reported the island was healthy on leaving it, as were the crews attached to Com. Porter's squadron.

The U. States' ship Cyane has arrived at New York.

From the London Sun of May 16.

IMPORTANT.

It is now certain that Russia has assembled an army on the Vistula, and the rumours of the intended journey of the Emperor Alexander to BadEms, seem to indicate the manner in which this force is meant to be employed. Projects have been attributed to his imperial Majesty, which, if true, would be rather inconsistent with the character of a faithful ally of the French Government, and would give the Spaniards no reason to apprehend any thing from Russian hostility. We shall not otherwise allude to the alleged projects at present. All that we have to say is this—that affairs are obviously approaching to a crisis which must *involve Europe in another general war*. We have always, as our readers know, anticipated that the frantic attack upon Spain would bring matters to this pass at last. We therefore; shall not be surprised by the tremendous events which are at hand. Unless the war between France and Spain be brought to a speedy close indeed, either by the triumph of the French, or by a peace founded upon mutual concessions, *England will be forced into the conflict sooner than the public generally apprehend*. We make this assertion on no light grounds; and from no other motive than a desire to put those on their guard, who might be injured by a sudden change of the policy of the country. It will be seen that we do not trifle with a subject so serious. *In the highest political quarters it is now believed that our neutrality cannot be much longer maintained.*"

VASTLY IMPORTANT!!

LONDON, June 17.—The king is so much better, that further bulletins of his health are deemed unnecessary. We understand his malady was caused by the *nail* of one of his *toes* being pressed into his flesh by too tight a shoe.

[It is to be hoped as a matter of great moment to the world, that His Royal toes are in a state of *convalescence*, for *ours* cordially sympathise with his. Ed. Rec.]

MARRIED, At Newbern on the evening of 25th ult. by the Rev. Lemuel D. Hatch, Dr. HARRIS LOOMIS, of Hyde, to Miss ANN B. MITCHELL, daughter of William Mitchell of that place.

DIED yesterday, in this town, after suffering much and severe affliction, Mr. *Isom Marriner* formerly of Tyrrel county.

And since our last, Mr. *Joseph Bush*, Æt. about 23 years.

Ship News.

Arrived.

27th Sch. Ann Howard, Latherage, N. Y.
29th " Proxy, Cook, do.
Merchandine to Wm. O'Cain.
" " Post-Boy, Austin, do.
2d " Nancy, Williams, do.
Merchandize to Burbank & Potts.
4th " Deborah, Cruthers, do.
Merchandize to Burbank & Potts.

Cleared.

3d " Revenue, Darling, do.
Naval Stores by J. & W. Ellison.
" " Nancy, Williams, do.
Naval Stores by E. Hoyt.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Washington, N. C. July 1, 1823.

A.—Joseph Andrews, Mich'l Anderson, Administrator on the estate of D. King.

B—John Barrow, Miss Anna Bryan, Thomas Biggs, Rosa Buck, capt. Matthew Baker, Wm. Bramin, Alagood Baner, Benjamin Brady.

C—Ann Coleman, Abraham Cox, Mrs. Prudence Cox, John Cain, John Corry, David Campen.

D—Mrs. Sally Daniels, Wiley Downs, capt. James Elle.

E—Pelech Frances, Ivey Floyd, capt. Samuel Fulford 2, George Farris 2, James Fowle, Rowlend French, Samuel R. Fowle

G—William Gord & Charles Hollan, Benj. Gherkin, Moses Giddons, Wm. B. H. P. Gerrard, Mrs. Rachael Ginn, capt. Henry Gibbs.

H—Mordecai W. Harrison, James W. Hunt, John Holland, James Hodges, capt. Abizer Holbrock, George Harvy, John Hodges.

I—Chester Ingraham.

J—Abner Jones, Elisha Jameson.

K—Reuben Knox 2, Christopher Kelby.

L—Zacheus Linton, capt. John Lincoln, Lemuel Latham, William Little.

M—Michael Morris, Miss Laney J. Morslander, Wm. Mills, Rev. Thomas D. Mason.

N—Samuel Nickels, Wallis Nelson 2.

O—Thomas B. Ormond.

P—Daniel Paul, Mary Purssor, James A. Pyne, John Pocklington.

R—Jesse Rolen, Sothey Rue.

S—Mrs. Charlotte Smythy, Alfred M. Slade, Nicholas Sturley, Jesse Swanner, Thomas Suten.

T—Hugh Telfair, Joseph Tuttle, Geo. Taylor.

W—Mrs. Julia Ann Whitehurst, Miss Harriett Willes, Thomas Williams, Rich'd Winslow, Seth Wilson, Watson Wilcox 2, Silvanus Whorf. 80L400

J. GALLAGHER, P. M.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

ARTICLES.	Per	D.	C.	D.	C.	Remarks.
Bacon	lb.		9		10	
Butter			20		22	nom.
Bees Wax			30		32	
Brandy, French	gal.	2		2	50	dull
—— Apple			50			sales
—— Peach		1				
Corn	bush		50		55	sales
Cotton	lb.		9		10	
Coffee			30			sales
Candles			18			nominal
Cordage			12		14	
Flaxseed	bush					
Flour	bbl.	9		9	50	
Gin, Holland	gal.	1	25	1	50	
—— Country			50		55	nominal
Glass 10 by 12	50 ft.	6				
—— 8 by 10		4	50	5		
Iron, country bar	lb.		5	5	50	sales
—— sweads			6			
Lumber, Flooring		12				sales
Inch boards	M.	7		8		dull
Scantling		7		8		
Shingles 22 inch		1	50	1	60	dull
Staves W O hhd		16		18		dull
—— R. O. do.		7		8		sales
—— W O. bbl.		7		8		nom.
Head. W. O. hhd		16		18		dull
Lard	lb.		8		9	
Lead, bar			9			
—— ground in oil	keg	4	25	4	50	
Leather, sole	lb.		30			
—— upper	side.	3	75	4		
Meal	bush		65		70	
Molasses	gal.		35			
Oil, Linseed		1	25			
—— Fish			40			
Naval Stores, Tar	bbl		90	1		dull
—— Pitch		1	30	1	35	
—— Rosin		1	10	1	25	
—— Turpentine		2	25	2	30	sales
—— do. Spirits	gal.				40	
Pork, cargo	bbl.	12		13		nominal
—— mess		13		14	50	
—— green	cwt.					none
Peas, Black eyed	bush		50			dull
—— Red			40		45	
Rum, Jamaica	gal.		90	1		dull
—— W. I.			70		75	
—— American			40		42	sales
Salt, Allum	bush		65		70	salse
—— Fine			60			
Sugar, Loaf	lb.		20			sales
—— Lump			16			sales
—— Brown			10		12	
Steel, Blistered			10		15	
—— German			18		20	
Tallow			10			
Tobacco Manufac.	cwt.	13				
—— Leaf		4		5		
Wine, Madeira	gal	3				dull
—— Teneriffe		1	60	1	75	dull
—— Sherry		1	60	2		sales
Whiskey			40			
Wheat	bush	1	10	1	20	nominal

ENGINE No. 2.

THE Officers and other Members attached to this Engine are hereby timely notified that they are required to assemble on Saturday the 12th inst. at the Engine House, at 4 o'clock P. M. to exercise said Engine agreeably to law. The ordinance of the town Commissioners authorised by Act of Assembly and lately published, designates the duties to be expected of the Members, and as the Commanding officer is imperatively compelled to enforce the law against *any* or *all* delinquents, he trusts those persons attached to Engine No. 2, will save him the unpleasant task, by a strict observance of *all* the duties required of them.—An immediate reference to the Ordinance of the Commissioners is recommended.

L. LEROY, *Captain.*

July 4, 1823.

THE SUBSCRIBER

REQUESTS those indebted to him, to come forward and settle their accounts by the 1st August, as all accounts remaining unsettled then, will be put in a proper train for collection.

THOMAS A. DEMILL.

3d July, 1823. tf 400

N. B. The subscriber has no objection to receiving any payments either on note or account in the mean time.

$10 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on the 20th inst. a negro man named

ABRAM;

He is about 6 feet high, yellow complexion, & 22 years of age—Said fellow was raised by my father, Col. James Williams, dec'd. and is well known in the neighborhood of Washington.

As he is a resolute and determined villain, and will not, it is probable, be easily taken; therefore, should any person in attempting to take him, find it necessary to use violent means, and should wound or even kill him, they can do so without being apprehensive of a prosecution; as I shall feel rather under obligations to him or them, than otherwise for so doing.

Masters of vessels and all others are hereby forewarned from harboring, employing or carrying said fellow off under the penalty of the law.

J. W. WILLIAMS.

June, 27——tf 899

SHIPPING ARTICLES

For sale at this Office.

Bloomfield

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having a wish to move southwestwardly would sell on reasonable and accommodating terms the tract of land whereon he now lives, containing 640 acres—250 cleared and well improved.—Presuming any and every person disposed to purchase will view the premises, the subscriber will merely remark, that for the culture of Corn, Wheat and Cotton, there are few or no places better calculated in this section of country—and possessing every advantage as to range—agreeably situated; pleasant society, and an abundance of game. He believes that any person desirous of settling advantageously & pleasantly, may here obtain the objects desired.

JOHN Y. BONNER.

BLOOMFIELD, Durham's Creek,
June 15, 1823. tf 98

$50 reward

WILL be paid to whoever will apprehend and deliver to the Sheriff of the County of Beaufort a negro fellow named

JIM,

The property of Mr. Alderson E. Harvey of said County. This fellow is about six feet high, slim built, very black, speaks smoothly, and is about thirty years of age.—It is to be hoped that all persons, who feel for the honor and safety of that part of the community which is peculiarly confided to the protection of Men, will aid and assist in securing this daring villain, in order that he may be brought to Justice.—The crime of which he has been guilty (committing violence on a white woman) calls on every citizen to exert himself for his apprehension. The citizens of the town of Washington have subscribed the above reward which will no doubt be increased by a proper application to the Governor of the State. All persons are warned not to harbor, conceal, or assist his escape under the penalty of the Law.

STEPHEN OWENS, *Sh'ff.*

Beaufort County, June.

☞ Editors of newspapers throughout this State will do an act of kindness by giving the above a few insertions in their respective papers.

CLARK'S COMMENTARY.

MYERS & SMITH, Booksellers, No. 59 Fulton street, New-York, will shortly commence publishing a Royal Octavo Edition of Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary, on *very fine paper*, and excellent print, at one HALF the price of the Quarto Edition, containing the

OLD & NEW TESTAMENTS,

The Text taken from the most correct copies of the present authorized version; with the marginal readings, an ample collection of parallel Texts, and copious summaries to each chapter. The date of every transaction through the whole of the New Testament, as far as it has been ascertained by the best Chronologers, will be marked in the A. M. or years from the Creation, collated throughout with the years of the Julian period; and in the A. C. and A. D. or years before and after Christ, with Critical Notes. Embellished with Maps, and a Portrait of the Author. Also, The NEW TESTAMENT,

SEPARATELY.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be printed on new type and fine paper—to make six volumes Royal Octavo, containing about 700 pages each, at $5 per vol. neatly bound in sheep, with raised bands;—or each vol. to consist of ten Numbers, at 50 cents per Number, or Quarter Nos. at 12 1-4.

2. The New-Testament will be printed separately, being complete in two volumes, making 20 Nos. of 96 pages each, at 50 cents per No. or Quarter Nos. at 12 1-2.

3. The work will be put to press on the first of April, 1823, and completed as speedily as possible.

4. To commence the work by first publishing the New-Testament, and delivering it either in Vols. or in Nos.

5. The work to be delivered to subscribers bound, at its completion, or in Nos. monthly or weekly.

*** Subscriptions to the above cheap and valuable work, (or either the New Testament only, or both the Old & New Testament), will be received by the Editor of the AMERICAN RECORDER.

Poetry.

THE FORCE OF NATURE*

OR

THE MOTHHR AND HER CHILD.

'Twas in a cliff, whose rocky base
Baffled the briny wave;
Whose cultur'd heights their verdant store
To many a tenant gave.

A mother led, by rustic cares,
Had wander'd with her child;
Unwean'd the babe—yet on the grass
He frolick'd and he smil'd.

With what delight the mother glow'd,
To mark the infant's joy;
How oft would pause, amid her toil,
To contemplate her boy.

Yet soon by other cares estrang'd,
Her thoughts the child forsook;
Careless he wanton'd on the ground
Nor caught his mother's look.

Cropt was each flower that caught his eye,
'Till scrambling o'er the green;
He gain'd the cliff's unshelter'd edge;
And pleas'd, survey'd the scene.

'Twas now the mother from her toil,
Turn'd to behold her child—
The urchin gone! her cheeks were flush'd,
Her wandering eye was wild!

She saw him on the cliff's rude brink—
Now careless peeping o'er!
He turn'd, and *to* his mother smil'd,
Then sported as before.

Sunk was her voice—'twas vain to fly;
'Twas vain the brink to brave—
Oh Nature! it was thine alone,
To prompt the means to save.

She tore her 'kerchief from her breast,
And laid her bosom bare;
He saw, delighted—left the brink,
And sought the banquet there.

* A beautiful painting of this is to be seen in Peale's Museum, in Baltimore.

ARITHMETIC.

Says Giles, my wife and I are two;
Yet faith, I know not why, sir!
Quoth Jack, you're TEN, if I speak true:
She's ONE and you're a CYPHER.

Anecdotes.

A young man in orders being asked by an apothecary at a public dinner, and in a voice elevated to catch general attention how it happened that the patriarchs lived to such extreme old age? Probably, replied the juvenile priest, they took *no physic.*

'The war with Spain,' said Napoleon, 'will be only a breakfast for me.' 'I fear,' replied M. de T. 'that your majesty may be too long at table.'

AN EDITOR PROMOTED.

The Editor of the Schoharie Republican, thus announces an event which may prove the commencement of a long and brilliant military career. 'Napoleon Bonaparte was once a corporal.'

"Capt. John Littabrant, of the militia, has appointed Lemuel Cuthbert, editor of this paper, as one of his corporals. Bless me! How we editors swim."

A gentleman was one day composing the music of a Rondeau for a lady to whom he paid his addresses. 'Pray, Miss D.' said he 'what *time* do you prefer?' 'Oh,' she replied, carelessly, 'any time will do, but the quicker the better.' The company smiled at the rejoinder, and the gentleman took her at her word.

Miscellaneous.

From the Poughkeepsie Journal.

CORSLETS.

Mrs. Deshang, of Bethany, in New-Jersey, was mother of three amiable and accomplished daughters, highly virtuous and beautiful; the young ladies had long been in the habit of lacing as tight as any of their fashionable neighbors: One has become quite infirm, and the remaining two evidently droop.—The alarmed parent stated the situation of her children to her old friend the learned and venerable Dr. Galen of Philadelphia, who soon after the receipt of her note, forwarded the following reply:

"MADAM:

"The case of your charming daughters affects me, and my whole experience may be put in requisition to assist them; that they were healthy, robust and fine children, I perfectly recollect, and that their healths are now impaired, may perhaps be solely ascribed to themselves. Fashion destroys more females than fevers. From a mistaken notion of bettering the best work of Heaven, the infatuated fair risk health, and even life itself. I deem the corslet of the present day to be a perfect engine of torture, and worthy the inquisition of Goa, of Rome, and infinitely worse than the stays of times gone by.—These last, besure were injurious, but they left the resemblance of a female shape; the corslets, on the contrary, presents the waist as regularly round and untapering as a white-lead keg. The olden stays, I remember, were laced with a silken string of the size of the finest twine, but the corslets require a cord equalling the bowstring of a Kickapoo chief. The antiquated hoop was of formidable expansion, and when first thrown upon the public eye, created no trivial sensation—but in itself was perfectly harmless, there was no compression upon it; and the lady abode as safely within its circumference, as the sentinel in his box. Every dog will have, and every fashion must have its day; the reign of the corslet has endured about as long as the reign of Bonaparte, and like the latter, fatal enough in all conscience. I anticipate the happy period when the fairest portion of fair creation will step forth unincumbered with slabs of walnut and tiers of whalebone. The constitution of our females must be more excellent, to withstand, in any tolerable degree, the terrible inflictions of the corslet, eight long hours of every day, or the horrible total of 175,200 minutes in the year. No other animal could survive it. Take the honest ox, and enclose his side with hoop-poles, put an oaken plank beneath him, and then gird the whole with a bed cord, and then demand of him *labor*. He would labour indeed, but it would be for breath. Splinter and belay a pig in the same way, and a whine may be exasperated, but it would be a whine of exasperation.

But I fear I am trespassing too violently on your patience, and in pity to you, conclude with the Old Caledonian motto, "*Spero meliora.*" Yours,

GALEN.

EXCUSES

For not attending public worship, by *exemplary* Christians.

Overslept myself, could'nt dress in time.

Too cold—too hot—too windy—too dusty.

Too wet—too damp—too sunny—too cloudy.

Don't feel dispos'd.

No other time to myself

Look over my drawers.

Put my papers to rights

Letters to write to my friends.

Taken a dose of physic.

Been bled this morning.

Mean to walk to the Bridge.

Going to take a ride.

Tied to the store six days in the week.

No fresh air but on Sundays.

Can't breathe in Church, always so full.

Feel a little feverish.

Feel a little chilly.

Feel very lazy.

Expect company to dinner.

Stump'd my great toe.

Got a head-ache.

Caught cold last night at party.

Must watch the servants.

Can't leave the house for fear of fire.

Servants up to all mischief when I go to church.

Intend nursing myself to-day.

New bonnet not come home.

Tore my muslin dress coming down stairs.

Got a new novel must be returned on Monday morning.

Was'nt shav'd in time.

Don't like a Liturgy—always praying for the same thing.

Don't like extempore prayer—don't know what is coming.

Don't like an organ—it's too noisy.

Don't like singing without music; makes me nervous.

Can't sit in a draft of air—windows or door open in summer.

Stove so hot in winter, always get a head ache.

Can't bear an extempore sermon—too frothy.

Dislike a written sermon—too prosing.

Nobody to-day but our own minister.

Can't always listen to the same preacher.

Don't like strangers—too bombastical.

Can't keep awake when at Church.

Snor'd aloud last time I was there—shan't risk it again.

Tir'd to death standing to pray.

Hate to kneel, makes my knees stiff.

Mean to inquire of some sensible person about the propriety of going to so public a place as a church. Will publish the result.

Religious.

From the Family Visitor.

NEGLECT OF THE SCRIPTURES.

A high commendation, is conferred by the Apostle Paul upon Timothy, because "that from a child he had known the holy scriptures." No other book can be studied with so much profit, for no other contains so much important matter. "All scripture is given by inspiration of God, & is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness." It is of the utmost consequence to every one, to know what God has revealed, that he may avoid error, pursue the path of duty, and secure the salvation of his soul. But how few of our youth, at the present day, follow the good example of young Timothy? Hours may by them be devoted, without weariness, to the pages of some pernicious novel, while fifteen minutes would be grievously burdensome, employed in perusing the only sure guide to eternal life. Others hardly read at all. They have time enough for vain and foolish conversation, time enough for idleness and dissipation, but no time for studying the word of the everliving God, and treasuring up that knowledge which will do them good thro' life, support them in death, and advance them to happiness and glory in heaven.

And even those in middle and more advanced life too often evince a stupid unconcern for the Bible. They, perhaps, profess to believe it to be divinely inspired, but by their almost continual neglect of it, clearly demonstrate the unsoundness of their profession. In almost any employment they seem to take greater delight, than in searching that treasure of wisdom & knowledge, "which is able to make them wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus."

To this criminal neglect of the sacred scriptures, may be traced many of the evils existing in christian countries. From this source spring many of the jarring, and indeed opposite, religious tenets, of which some bigots are so tenacious. Sentiments are embraced, because their parents believed them, or because some one, of whom they have formed a favourable opinion, has advocated them; or they are adopted, no one knows how, and are never throroughly examined by the light of revelation. But were all religious tenets, by every individual candidly & prayerfully compared with the unerring standard of truth, and retained no farther than they are there supported, much of the controversy of the present day would cease.

To this neglect may also be attributed, in a great measure, the low state of vital piety in the hearts of many professors. The Bible is to Christians a source of light and heat, to illuminate their path to heaven, and enkindle in their souls the flame of devotion. It leads them to the fountain of living waters, supplies them with spiritual nourishment, affords a balm for their wounded hearts, and furnishes them with armour for every conflict. How then can such as *read* it but little, and *never study* it attentively, "grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord & Saviour Jesus Christ?" How can they expect to keep alive their devotions, and enjoy the comforts of true religion?

Hence a duty of no minor importance devolves on parents. The influence of habits is almost incalculable. If the habit of perusing the criptures be not formed when young, there is danger that it never will be formed. Let then the parent, who loves his children and desires their highest happiness, early place in the hands of his children, the book of God. Let him teach them to reverence it, and to prize it above gold and silver or any earthly pleasure. Let him adopt every means calculated to render the study interesting, and to assist them in deducing practical instruction. Let these exertions be accompanied by the affectionate counsels and importunate unceasing prayers of the parent, and a blessing will ensue. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

From the Missionary Herald.

CONFESSION OF A JEW.—One of these Jews, with whom I had many conversations, and who remained with me whole days, came to me after he had read the New Testament through, and said "Abraham went out with the souls he had gotton at Haran. The prophecies are hidden from us as truly as we do not believe in Jesus Christ." Several others also made the same confession.

FAVOURABLE INDICATIONS.—I discussed the subject of the gospel with Jews in their Colleges, and I saw their children reading in the New Testament, as they walked about upon Sion and in the valley of Jehosaphat. One day I took my walk from Jerusalem towards Bethlehem, near the sepulchre of Rachel our mother. Here I met a Jew from Hebron on horseback. He stopped as soon as he observed me, and said, "I believe in the Holy One, blessed be He, and blessed be his name." I replied, "And I believe in the Holy One, blessed be He, and blessed be his name." He then desired a New Testament, which I regretted not having carried with me. What the result of these inquiries among the Jews will be, time must show; and I leave it to the reports of my future fellow labourers to inform you.

Agricultural.

How to get rid of the Weevel in Wheat.

Stack or barrack the grain a small distonce from the barn, put a few branches of *Jamestown weed* on the ground, or on the first round of sheaves; no weevil will then approach it. If, however, it should be attacked on the thrashing floor, or after putting it in the grannary, cover it with slacked lime. I have by this precaution got rid of this pest, after many years experience.

Another method of preserving Bacon.

Put it down in a cask or box, putting charcoal on the top. The charcoal should be reduced to small pieces, but not to dust. Cover every piece of bacon with a stout brown paper, sewed or wrapt closely, to keep out the dust.

Medical.

CURE OF THE DYSENTERY.

A physician at St. Clairsville, Ohio, states that "during autumn of 1821 and 1822, the dysentery was very prevalent in the eastern section of the state, and in the latter season peculiarly obstinate. The various remedies recommended for that loathsome and distressing disorder, were prescribed, but with little advantage, for the disease seemed to bid defiance to our utmost skill, and rendered all our remedies impotent and ineffectual. Thus baffled by a disease we could not remove, and the excrutiating pain of our patients demanding immediate relief, we were compelled to resort to some other than the usual mode of practice. And accordingly, I prescribed to a young woman of strong constitution, (but at the time laboring under a violent attack of the dysentery) ten grains of the prussiate of iron, (in milk) every two hours, and the effect was so immediate, salutary and complete, as at once to astonish the patient, the nurse, the friends and myself; since which, I have used it in a great number of cases, with the most happy effects, & believe it to be a valuable and entirely safe medicine, (in the hands of the skilful physician.) Since the publication of Dr. Zollikoffer's book, I have used it in some cases of bilious remittent fever, with great advantage, but in larger portions than he recommends, say, from eight to fifteen grains in a dose, and repeating it every six *hours.*

"I am indebted to Dr. Wright of Baltimore, for the first knowledge I had of this remedy, as it was from a paper published by that learned gentleman, some years ago, that I received the first hint of making use of the prussiate of iron as a medicine."

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

In almost every section of our country, epidemic fevers peculiar in character, and singularly fatal, have, for the last few years, prevailed to an alarming extent.

Desirous of improving science, and serving the interest of humanity, by directing the attention of Physicians to their investigation, the proprietor of the American Medical Recorder is induced to offer a premium of one hundred dollars, or a gold medal of equal value, with an appropriate inscription, (at the option of the author) for the best essay on their causes, nature, mode of treatment, &c.

The essays will be submitted to the decision of not less than four respectable Physicians; and in order to obviate the chance of partiality, the candidates are requested to forward their essays unsigned, accompanied by a sealed note, containing their name and address.—

The successful essay will be published in the American Medical Recorder; and as it is desirable that it should appear in the number for January 1824; communications (post paid) to the publisher, will be received until the 15th November next.

Philadelphia, May 24.

TAKE NOTICE.

TONEY GELDING a man of Colour, well know about the Town of Washington, has for certain considerations, Indented himself to the Subscriber, to demean himself in all respects as his servant. These are to caution all persons from harbouring or employing the said Toney Gelding, without a license from me in writing, for so doing—And I hereby Caution and forbid all Masters of Vessels and others, from carrying the said Toney Gelding out of the County of Beaufort, under the penalty of the Law.

JOSEPH B. HINTON.

Washington, June 3. 1823.—395tf.

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